

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Saturday, the 6th August 1955.

The House met in the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at three of the clock, Mr. Chairman (THE HON. DR. P. V. CHERIAN) in the Chair.

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

77A

Municipal Water-supply Schemes.

* Q.—SRI T. V. DEVARAJA MUDALIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the municipal authorities have to bear any part of the expenditure incurred on water-supply schemes;

(b) if so, the items of expenditure to be borne by the municipalities and the contribution by the Government towards the cost of the schemes; and

(c) whether the Government have any proposal to supply water to Tiruvannamalai from the Sattanur Water-Supply Scheme, North Arcot district.

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“(a) Yes, Sir.

“(b) The expenditure to be borne by the municipalities and the contribution by the Government towards the cost of the schemes are determined with reference to the financial position of the municipalities concerned. The municipalities have to raise as much funds as they can by levying the water and drainage tax at a suitable rate and by making the scheme as self-supporting as possible. The Government will bear the balance of the expenditure.

“(c) No, Sir.”

SRI A. SURRAMANYAM :—“இரண்டாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்ட காலத்திற்குள்ளாகவே, நமது பெரிய முனிசிபாலிட்டிகள் எல்லா வற்றிற்குமே குடி தண்ணீர்த் திட்டத்தைக் கொண்டுவரமுடியும் என்று எதிர் பார்க்கலாம். மிகுந்த செலவில் நடத்தப்படும் இத்திட்டங்களின் முழு நன்மையும் நகரங்களில் வசிக்கும் மக்களே அடைவார்கள். ஆகவே பொதுவாக எல்லா மக்களிடமிருந்து வசூலிக்கப்படும் வரிப்பணத்திலிருந்து உதவியைப் பெரிதும் எதிர்பாராமல், இந்த நகரங்களில் உள்ள மக்களே அச்செலவின் உரிய பங்கை ஏற்றுக்கொள்வதுதான் நியாயம்.” என்று கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் சென்ற மார்ச்சு மாதம் பட்ஜெட் பிரசங்கத்தின் போது குறிப்பிட்டிருக்கிறார். அப்படியானால் மக்களின் பங்கு எப்படி, எந்த முறையில் செலுத்தப்படவேண்டும். நகர மக்கள் ஒரு பகுதி பணத்தைப் போட்டு திட்டத்தை ஆரம்பித்தால் பாக்கி பணத்தை முனிசிபாலிட்டிகள் ஒத்துக் கொள்ளுமா? அல்லது அரசாங்கமே போட்டுக்கொள்ளுமா என்பதை விவரிக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

[6th August 1955]

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ The financial burden of the local body is limited to its financial capacity and it is proposed that local authorities may charge consumers for every house connexion by the provision of meters just as it is the case with regard to electricity.”

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY :—“ I want to know whether definite quotas have been fixed with regard to allocation and how much the municipalities have to bear and how much contribution Government are prepared to give? Are definite proportions fixed or are they left to the rough and ready measures of calculation of Government? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ The local authorities will be asked to levy the water and drainage tax at a rate considered suitable by the Government. Additional amount required towards capital cost would be borne by Government.”

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI :—“ Will the Government consider the desirability of adopting a policy that whenever a major irrigation scheme is taken up urban lines in the vicinity might be supplied with protected water-supply? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ It is being done in several cases.”

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN :—“ Is it not a fact that in North Arcot even though many philanthropists came forward saying that they would bear 50 per cent of the cost towards the scheme of protected water-supply in municipalities and major panchayats in North Arcot, Government did not come forward to accept that help? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ Whenever such offers are made, they are considered? ”

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN :—“ Such requests have been pending for a long time before Government and no schemes have been taken up.”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ Government will consider schemes where such help is offered.”

SRI A. SUBRAMANYAM :—“ இரண்டாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டப் பிரகாரம் பொதுமக்கள் தங்களுக்குரிய பங்கை போட்டுக் கொண்டால் மீதமுள்ளதை அரசாங்கம் குடிதண்ணீர் வசதிகளைச் செய்து கொடுப்பதற்காகப் போட்டுக்கொள்ளுமா? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ Yes, Sir.”

Location of Iron and Steel Plant in Salem district.

* 327 Q.—SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state whether there is any proposal before the Government to locate an Iron and Steel Plant in the Salem district?

6th August 1955]

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ The proposal to set up an iron and steel plant in the Madras State has been under consideration for some time and the Government of India were requested to arrange for an expert study in that regard and to include the scheme as a centrally-sponsored one in the next Five-Year Plan. They have replied that the question could be considered only after large scale mining of lignite had been started and carbonized lignite made available for reduction of iron ore. The matter will be taken up at the appropriate time.”

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY :—“ May I take it that the Expert Committee is still investigating the matter? How long will the investigation last and when is the industry proposed to be started? ”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ I would like to know whether the hon. Member is talking about the Lignite or Steel project.”

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI :—“ இரண்டாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்தின் கீழ் சேலம் ஜில்லாவிலுள்ள பாக்கஸ்டை எடுப்பதற்கு வேண்டிய நடவடிக்கைகள் எடுக்கப்படுமா ? ”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ Yes, Sir, we propose to take up the exploitation of bauxite that is available in Salem under the Second Five-Year Plan.”

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR :—“ Why should this proposal to start a steel plant wait for the investigations of the Lignite Project to be finished? ”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ The exploitation of steel is linked up with the availability of coal. That is our trouble.”

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI :—“ இந்த மூலப் பொருள் நம் நாட்டில் இருந்தம்கூட நம் நாட்டில் அத்தொழிலுக்கு முதலீடு செய்வதற்கு வசதியில்லை என்ற காரணத்திற்காக இதை ஒரு வேளை மத்திய அரசாங்கத்தார் கவனிக்காமல் இருக்கிறார்களா ? ”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ இதில் மத்திய அரசாங்கத்திற்குப் புகார் சொல்வதற்கு இடம் ஏற்படவில்லை. முதலீடு செய்வதற்கு முடியும் என்கின்ற நம்பிக்கையில் இரண்டாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்தில் போட்டிருக்கிறோம். மத்திய அரசாங்கமும் போதிய பொருள் உதவி அளிப்பார்கள் என்றே நம்புகிறோம்.”

SRI A. SUBRAMANYAM :—“ சேலம் ஜில்லாவில் பலவிதமான கனிப் பொருள்கள் இருக்கின்றன என்று பலரும் சொல்லிவருகிறார்கள். தற்போது அல்மோனியம் கிடைத்திருக்கிறது மேலும் மைகா இருந்துவரும் அறிகுறியும் இருந்து வருகிறது. மேலும் ஆராய்ச்சி செய்தால் அங்கே வெள்ளி, தங்கம் போன்றவைகளும் கூடக் கிடைக்குமென்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். ஆகவே நல்ல நிபுணர்களைக் கொண்டு அந்த ஜில்லாவிலுள்ள கனிப்பொருள்கள் எல்லாம் எங்கெங்கே இருக்கின்றன என்பதை ஆராய்ச்சி செய்வார்களா ? ”

[6th August 1955]

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“சேலம் ஜில்லா வில்தான் அவை கிடைக்குமென்று நான் நினைக்கவில்லை. அங்கும் கிடைக்கலாம். இதைப்பற்றி ஜியலாஜிகல் நிபுணர்கள் தான் பரிசீலனை செய்து வருகிறார்கள்.”

3-10
p.m.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN :—“Is it not a fact that even before the exploitation of the lignite, there was the persistent demand for the location of a steel factory in Salem and the reply of the Government was that it was under the active consideration and further consideration of the Government?”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“I may tell the hon. Member that a mere demand for doing this or that does not mean getting a thing done.”

Midday meals to students belonging to the Harijan communities and Backward Classes.

* 328 Q.—**SRI M. ETHIRAJULU :** Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance and Education be pleased to state—

(a) the number of schools run at present by the district board, Director of Harijan Welfare and private management in the South Arcot district; and

(b) how many of those schools are providing free midday meals to students belonging to the Harijan communities and Backward Classes?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—

“(a) District board schools	...	...	...	1,041
“ Harijan Welfare department schools	...	...	...	179
Private management schools	...	...	...	782

“(b) All elementary and basic schools run by the Harijan Welfare department 179 are providing midday meals to Harijan students alone.”

SRI M. ETHIRAJULU :—“அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் பதிலிலிருந்து ஹரிஜனப் பிள்ளைகளுக்குத்தான் மத்தியான உணவு தரப்படுவதாகத் தெரிகிறது. பிற்பட்ட இனத்து குழந்தைகளுக்கும் இனிமேலாவது பிற்பகல் உணவு அளிக்கத் திட்டம் வகுத்திருக்கிறார்களா? அப்படியானால் அந்த உத்தரவு எப்பொழுது அமுலுக்கு வரும்?”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“பிற்பட்ட இனத்து குழந்தைகளுக்கு மட்டுமல்ல, எல்லா ஏழைக் குழைந்தைகளுக்கும் பிற்பகல் உணவு கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்பதுதான் அரசாங்கத்தின் எண்ணம். ஆனால் அந்தப் பெரிய திட்டத்தை எப்படிச் சமாளிப்பது என்பதுதான் சர்க்கார் முன் இருக்கக்கூடிய பிரச்சனை.”

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY :—“Have the Government studied the causes of the failure of the midday meals system that was in force under the Post-war Reconstruction Scheme?”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“I am not aware of any failure of such a scheme. If the hon. Member knows, and if I am given notice I shall look into the records and then tell.”

6th August 1955]

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY :—“ May I know, Sir, what kind of midday meals are supplied? Are there any rules in operation with regard to the kind, quality and quantity of midday meals supplied in the various schools? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ There are rules and a separate question may be put to my colleague who is in charge of the department.”

SRI A. SUBRAMANYAM :—“ எல்லா ஏழை மாணவர்களுக்கும் பிற்பகல் உணவு அளிக்க சர்க்கார் விரைவிலேயே நடவடிக்கை எடுப்பார்களா ? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ எவ்வளவு சீக்கிரம் கொடுக்க முடியுமோ அவ்வளவு சீக்கிரம் கொடுப்பதற்கு ' சர்க்கார் முயற்சி செய்யும்.”

Grants to the Y.M.C.A. College of Physical Education, Saidapet.

* 329 Q.—**SRI E. H. PARAMESWARAN** : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance and Education be pleased to state—

(a) the amount of grant given by the Government to the Y.M.C.A. College of Physical Education, Saidapet, during each of the years 1949–50, 1951–52 and 1952–53;

(b) the amount of recurring and non-recurring grant given by the Government to the Andhra College of Physical Education during the year 1952–53; and

(c) whether the Government have any proposal to enhance the grants to the Y.M.C.A. College of Physical Education, Saidapet? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ (a) A statement ^a is placed on the table of the House.

“ (b) No grants, recurring or non-recurring, were given by Government to the Andhra Training College of Physical Education during the year 1952–53.

“ (c) No, Sir.”

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY :—“ Is there any proposal, Sir, to start additional physical training colleges under the Second Five-Year Plan? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ Yes. There is a scheme to start one more college even during this year.”

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY :—“ May I know, Sir, where it will be located.”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ Periyannayakanpalayam in Coimbatore district.”

[6th August 1955]

SRI E. H. PARAMESWARAN :—“ I remember to have sent this question even three years ago when Andhra also formed part of our State. May I know why there is this delay in answering the question? ”

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ Questions sent three years ago would not come up now.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—“ May I know if this institution is subject to Government audit as in the case of other aided institutions and if so, whether the Government have worked out the percentage of Government grant to the net expenditure of the management? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ Yes, Sir, this institution is subject to audit. But I have not worked out the percentage. If necessary, the hon. Member may put a separate question.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—“ As State aid is given to this institution, does the management fall in line with the State policy with regard to reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes in the matter of admissions to the college? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ Generally with reference to aided institutions we have not been insisting on the observance of these rules. But this year we have changed the policy and we have made a departure now. We have said with reference to the training schools that Backward Class students and Scheduled Caste students should be given due representation. With reference to this college also, I shall consider the matter.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—“ Is there any Government representative on the managing board of this institution? Are the educational authorities consulted in the matter of recruitment of the college staff? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ I would like to have notice.”

DR. V. K. JOHN :—“ May I know, Sir, whether there is any basis for giving teaching grant? I find from the statement placed on the floor of the House that there is difference. In 1950-51 it was Rs. 15,000 and odd. In 1952-53 it was Rs. 3,000.”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ It is given on the net cost basis. Therefore, if the collection by way of tuition fees increases, then the grant also decreases to that extent.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—“ Is there any Government College of Physical Education and if not, will the Government consider the question of taking over this institution under Government management.”

6th August 1955]

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ There is no Government College of Physical Education. But my own impression is that this college is running well and I do not think there is any need to take over this institution by Government.”

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN :—“ What are the special factors which induced the Government to locate the new college in Coimbatore district? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ There are no special factors. The Ramakrishna Vidyalyaya made an offer to start this institution and they are getting aid from the Government of India to put up the buildings. We have recognized that. That offer was accepted and we have directed them to locate the college there.”

Number of pending cases in the High Court of Madras.

* 330 Q.—**DR. A. SREENIVASAN** : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance and Education be pleased to lay on the table of the House a statement showing the number of cases, both civil and criminal, pending in the High Court of Madras up to date, the year when they were filed and the nature of the suits?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ A statement^a showing the pendency of civil and criminal cases on the Original and Appellate Sides of the High Court, Madras, as on the 1st March 1955, year-war, has been printed and placed on the table of the House.”

DR. A. SREENIVASAN :—“ May I know the cause of so much delay in disposing of these cases? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ The cases have to be heard and disposed of. That is the cause for delay.”

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR :—“ Is there not progressive increase in the pendency of cases year by year? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ I do not think there has been any progressive increase. Still it is bad enough. I find from the figures given that the High Court is now dealing with 1950 appeals, i.e., a pendency of nearly four or five years. I am sure the High Court will take notice of this. Now that they are getting some relief because of the transfer of Original Side cases to the City Civil Court, and they will be able to dispose of a greater number of appeals and I am sure the pendency will decrease.”

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI :—“ ஹைக்கோர்ட்டு ஜெட்ஜுகளின் எண்ணிக்கையை கூட்டுவதற்கு சர்க்காருக்கு உத்தேசம் இருக்கிறதா? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ குறைப்பதற்கு உத்தேசம் இருக்கிறதே தவிர கூட்டுவதற்கு உத்தேசம் இல்லை.”

[6th August 1955]

SRI S. NARSAPAYA :—“ In view of the long pendency of cases, does the Government propose to make an addition to the High Court Judges at least on a temporary basis? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ Perhaps the hon. member did not follow my answer in Tamil. I do not think there is any reason for increasing the number of Judges. On the other hand, we have given an undertaking that the next two vacancies which might be caused by retirement, we will not fill up.”

DR. A. SREENIVASAN :—“ In view of the fact that there are many cases pending, will the Government reconsider their decision regarding non-filling of these vacancies and at least appoint a few temporary Judges till these old cases are disposed of, though not on a permanent basis? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ It is in consultation with the Chief Justice that we have taken this decision and no representation has come from the Chief Justice of the High Court that there is any case for the increase in the number of judges. My own impression is that after these Original Side cases are transferred to the City Civil Court, there is relief as far as Original Side civil work is concerned and when the contemplated Bill for transferring the sessions work to a District Judge here is passed there will be 2 or 3 more Judges available to dispose of these appeals and other long pending cases.”

DR. A. SREENIVASAN :—“ After all there are only 278 Original Side cases and that is not a big number. The number seems to be very huge running to four digits in the case of first appeals, second appeals and civil revision petitions.”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ I am sorry the hon. Member is only a doctor. O.S.A. means Original Side appeals. The number of Original Side suits are not given here.”

DR. V. K. JOHN :—“ When do the Government contemplate to have the sessions work transferred from the High Court to the District Court? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ The Bill for that purpose will be published very soon.”

(A note.— An asterisk (*) at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member.)

II.—MESSAGE FROM THE ASSEMBLY.

3-20
P.m.

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ I have to announce to the House that I have received the following message, dated the 6th August 1955, from the Hon. the Speaker, Madras Legislative Assembly :—

“ In accordance with rule 138 of the Madras Assembly Rules, I transmit a copy of the motion passed to-day by the Madras Legislative Assembly, desiring to obtain the concurrence of the Council in setting up a Joint Select Committee of the two Houses to consider the Madras Cultivating Tenants Protection Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 11 of 1955):

6th August 1955]

[Mr. Chairman]

MOTION.

"That the concurrence of the Legislative Council be obtained for setting up a Joint Select Committee of both the Houses consisting of 30 members (20 members of the Assembly and 10 members of the Council) to consider the Madras Cultivating Tenants Protection Bill, 1955, and that the following Members of this House be selected to serve on such a Joint Select Committee :—

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| (1) The Hon. Sri M. A. Manickavelu. | (11) Sri Chinnathambi Thevar. |
| (2) The Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam. | (12) " T. V. Sannasi. |
| (3) Sri K. Rajaram. | (13) " P. Ramamurthi. |
| (4) " V. K. Ramaswamy Mudaliar. | (14) " C. Kandaswami. |
| (5) " S. Ramaswami Naidu. | (15) " K. R. Sambandam. |
| (6) " P. B. K. Rajachidambaram. | (16) " R. Rangaswami Gounder. |
| (7) " P. S. Krishnaswami Iyengar. | (17) " Nallasivam. |
| (8) " V. K. Palaniswami Gounder. | (18) " Palani, andi. |
| (9) " Krishnaswami Padayachi. | (19) " D. Dasarathan. |
| (10) " Kattimuthu. | (20) " K. Vinayakam." |

III.—DISCUSSION ON THE DEMANDS FOR GRANTS FOR EXCESS EXPENDITURE FOR 1950-51.

* DR. V. K. JOHN :—“ Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is rather very strange that there is a demand for appropriation of accounts for 1950-51, in the year 1955. I find that this is done on the recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee. I think the Public Accounts Committee has done a very good service and we are grateful to it. I know human institutions are imperfect. But that there should have been so much overspending in 1950-51 which was not discovered till 1955 is a very strange thing. The reasons given for one item is : ‘ The expenditure was on the maintenance and repairs to minor irrigation works in the zamindari estates taken over by the Government. Provision for this special expenditure was omitted to be made by oversight. . . . I am wondering whether this ‘oversight’ reflects any credit to the department concerned. I have no doubt that the Hon. Finance Minister will see that every step is taken that this does not recur. But from the report of the Public Accounts Committee, we find that there has been a great delay in money matters and that there has been a lowering of standards. In the report of the Committee for the previous year, it is found that the Accountant-General drew the attention of the Committee to the audit objections and the amounts involved in them. The Committee was informed that as a result of the stringent instructions issued from time to time, considerable reduction has been made in the pendency of the objections and the Government continued to exercise close watch over the progress made in the clearance of the objections, taking suitable action against the officers responsible for the delay. I find that the Government have been very active and steps were taken. I do not know whether that state of things is continuing”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ Considerable improvement has been made.”

* DR. V. K. JOHN :—“ In another portion it is stated that the Accountant-General has pointed out that notwithstanding the

[Dr. V. K. John]

[6th August 1955]

fact that the accounts of each year were closed much later than the prescribed date and the appropriation accounts and the audit report thereon for the last two years came out considerably later than usual many controlling officers did not furnish in time explanations for the variations between the original budget appropriation and the final modified appropriation, and between the latter and the actual expenditure, and that due to their default, the variations under several heads in the appropriation accounts remained unexplained or inadequately explained. I do not know whether any improvement has been effected this year. Anyway, the Public Accounts Committee has observed that the delay in finding out the expenditure over the budgeted figures has been very great and some steps should be taken to see that at least in 1952-53, the accounts of which will be brought in perhaps this year, there will not be much delay, as there has been in bringing the accounts of 1950-51 in 1955."

* SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY :—" Mr. Chairman, Sir, though I do not mean going into the details of the excess expenditure for 1950-51, I think I can make a few observations with regard to the general administration in this connection and I think I will be well within my bounds in utilising this opportunity for that"

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" We are now discussing the excess expenditure for 1950-51 and therefore the discussion should also be limited to that. The hon. Member cannot bring in general administration and talk about his ' teachers salary ' and all that."

* SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY :—" Sir, of course, I do not mean to utilise this occasion for the cause of teachers generally. I think it would be better if we have a separate department in the Government for the overall supervision and for co-ordinated replanning of administration. Now we have got a mechanism left by the Britishers and it is but proper for us to see whether the details of administration under the various heads cannot be recast to suit the Indian genius. For example, we have spent here under Stationery and Printing a very large sum. Is it necessary for us under the changed circumstances to have the various forms that are being used now? We should see whether certain portions of the forms, for example, the demand form for municipal and property tax, could not be deleted; whether all the statements and returns that are being called for from sub-offices under the Government are necessary, as some of the returns simply give nil figures and whether expenditure cannot be curtailed under Stationery and Printing in that way.

" Again, taking the case of medical and public health expenditure, is it not high time for us to see that we spent more on the preventive side than on the curative side? We should also consider whether it would be possible for us to provide beds and

6th August 1955] [Sri G. Krishnamoorthi]

medical facilities according to the needs expressed by the people and whether we should not in order to satisfy such needs, lay stress on Ayurveda and Homœopathy, etc.? I think the Ministers are also receiving representation from the public in this regard during their tours.

“ With regard to Civil Works, we can have a scrutiny with the help of the department that I recommend to see whether it is completely necessary for us to be macadamising and cement concreting all the roads according to the demands of Local Bodies and the Highways Department; and whether we should not spend more on the development side than on the non-development side. All these things will have to be considered. Even with regard to education, we must see whether it is necessary to expand the schools on the old type that we are at present having or whether a different system suited to the Indian genius should be adopted. My point in just bringing all these things is that a Department, which would be able to co-ordinate all these activities and have overall supervisions of the administration of the various sections of the Government, would enable us to recast our administration to avoid ‘red tape’ to do things speedily and to give the people their required needs in a shorter time and at a cheaper cost. Even if my recommendations may not seem practicable immediately, I think that in the long run the Government will feel the necessity for a Department to co-ordinate all these things to recast the details of administration and to have a separate Minister in charge of this co-ordinated replanning of administration.”

3-30
p.m.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR :—“ Mr. Chairman, Sir, many of these excess items of expenditure are unavoidable and I do not think that anybody could raise objection to that. But there are one or two matters which require some explanation and that is why I rise to make a few observations.

“ So far as the Madras Thermal scheme suspense account is concerned, a sum of Rs. 4,98,254 is due from the Madras Electric Tramways on account of non-realization of arrears of current consumption charges from them. The Madras Electric Tramways refused to pay the bills as they contended that the claim was not in accordance with the original agreement. I would like to know whether the Government examined this position, whether they are convinced that the contention of the Tramways is correct and whether nothing could be done further on that account.”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ It is pending in Court, Sir.”

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR :—“ Sir, I thought some explanation was necessary in that regard. That is why I made a reference to that.

[Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar]

[6th August 1955]

“ Another point I wish to make is with regard to Demand XXI. Industries. It is stated that the excess was due to the payment of a decree amount with interest and costs in connexion with a case claiming the value of silk seized from a party by the Government for violation of control orders. I understand that the Government seized some property from a party for violation of the control orders. But how is it that the Government are liable to pay a decree amount? Who filed the suit against the Government? These things are not mentioned in the statement and I would like to know whether there was any mistake on the part of the Government in seizing the goods, whether they were responsible for the custody of those goods and whether there was any trouble on that account. Otherwise, I cannot understand how the Government are liable to pay a decree amount with interest and costs. This is a large sum of Rs. 44,737.

“ In the Report of the Public Accounts Committee on the accounts of the State for the year 1950-51, there are two observations which the Government should take note of and give us some assurance. The Committee has stated ‘ Nevertheless, it is necessary from all points of view that the accounts of a year are considered as early as possible after the close of the year ’. I hope that hereafter the Public Accounts Committee would sit soon after the accounts for the financial year are closed and would examine those accounts. That should be the proper state of affairs. I would like to know from the Government whether this suggestion would be implemented in the future.

“ I would also like to know whether it will not be possible to associate one or two members of this House with the Public Accounts Committee. I know the responsibility of the Assembly to vote the Demands for grants and see that public money is expended properly. But still it will be better if one or two members of this House are also associated with the Public Accounts Committee so that we may become acquainted with the procedure and methods adopted.

“ The Committee has also observed : ‘ One common explanation given was that some debits or credits which were expected to be made in the accounts of the last month were not actually so made, or that credits or debits which were not expected to be adjusted in the accounts of the year were actually so adjusted after the close of the year.’ It has recommended that it should be possible for the Head of department concerned to ascertain whether or not the debit would be actually raised and adjusted in the accounts of the year. Otherwise, it would not be possible to control the expenditure. So, there must be some provision to see that such things do not recur. The debits and credits should not go without being completely adjusted because the year is closed.

“ The Committee has also pointed out : ‘ The Accountant-General drew the attention of the Committee to certain important

6th August 1955] [Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar]

types of arrears in the maintenance of the initial accounts which continued to exist notwithstanding the fact that additional staff was sanctioned to clear them off, and that one of the main difficulties in the way of improving the position was inexperience and inefficiency of the staff in the executive offices'. I wish that the Government should look into this matter and see that persons experienced in accounting are appointed to ensure correct budgeting and control of expenditure.

" These are some general observations which I have made and it is the duty of the Government to see that qualified staff, who have got experience and are efficient in keeping accounts, are selected and appointed to these posts."

* SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—“ Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Hon. the Leader of the House, while introducing the Statement of Demands for Grants for Excess Expenditure in the year 1950-51, has already explained the causes for the great delay in placing this for our consideration. Of course, this is a *post-mortem* examination that we have now. But certain points raised by the hon. Members just now would appear to call for our attention and remarks. What the hon. Member Sri G. Krishnamurthi said about stationery is perfectly true. The Government should take all possible steps to prevent wastage of stationery in all the departments. Even now we find that when papers are placed on the table of the House, there is one docket sheet attached to them. I do not see any reason why there should be a docket sheet. After all, all these matters are going to be incorporated in the proceedings of the day and are printed and supplied to us when we could have them for our reference. All wastage of stationery should be cut down. In this connexion, I would like to point out that there is no need to purchase paper or other articles of stationery from outside India. There is a heading in the Budget, viz., ‘Charges in England under Stationery and Printing—Demand XXXI’. All items of charges in England for the purchase of stationery should be stopped. Indian-made articles only should be purchased. I also find that unsized papers are being ordered for the use of Government Press. Great care should be taken to order paper of the proper size suitable to machines in the Government Press. Large quantities of unsized paper had been ordered by the Superintendent, Government Press, and the paper had then to be cut into the required sizes so much so there was much wastage in cutting the paper to the sizes required. The unsized papers were sent to a saw mill near Guindy for cutting. Charges have been incurred on cutting unsized papers. This is being done even now. The Government ought to see that such wastage is avoided. The Controller of Stationery and Printing should be made personally responsible to see that correct indents are placed and proper sizes of paper are got. I would plead that necessary instructions should be issued to the department concerned in this matter.

[Sri T. Purushotham] [6th August 1955]

" The hon. Member Sri Balasubramanya Ayyar referred to Grant No. XXI—Industries. It is explained in item (2) ' The excess was due to the payment of a decree amount with interest and costs in connexion with a case claiming the value of silk seized from a party by the Government for violation of control orders '. We should like to know what happened to the silk seized, how much money was realized and what the net loss to the Government was. I hope the Hon. Minister will enlighten us on this.

" Under Grant No. XXIV—Miscellaneous Departments, it is explained, ' Consequent on the merger of the Pudukkottai, Banganapalle and Sandur States with the Madras State, the temples and charitable institutions in those States were taken over by the Madras Government for maintenance '. We should like to know whether their maintenance is still the responsibility of this State. Have these temples been brought under the Hindu Religious Endowments and Charitable Institutions Act? Are they now in line with the procedure adopted in our State? Is any contribution being levied and collected under the Act? What is the position now with regard to the temples taken over? Elucidation on these points should be given to appreciate the present demand under the head in the statement placed before us.

" Then under ' Civil Works ' there is an excess expenditure of Rs. 14,03,667 and the explanation for this excess is that ' the excess expenditure was due mainly to the execution of a series of annual repairs not contemplated at the time of the lump-sum provision '. This is certainly improper. No fresh items of expenditure should be incurred without specific allotment for the purpose. I, therefore, want the Government to issue instructions to the departments and not to encourage such unauthorized items of expenditure and stop bringing them up for ' post-mortem ' sanction.

" Again, Sir, the hon. Member Sri Balasubramanya Ayyar has referred to the Madras Electric Tramways having refused to pay certain bills as they contended that the claim was not in accordance with the original agreement. It is a pity that such a large sum of Rs. 5 lakhs is to be written off. It is stated that the bills were revised late in the year 1950-51. The Madras Electricity Supply Corporation, as hon. Members are aware, was taken over by Government in 1947. This House should be told why the bills were not revised in time and recoveries effected. It is stated that the Tramways would not pay because the bills were not in accordance with the original agreement. I should like to know why the original agreement was not drawn up in a fool-proof manner. Could not the officers responsible for this negligence be asked to make good this loss? I think the Government should be strict in this matter and not allow such large sums to be written off.

" Under Grant XVI—Medical, the excess expenditure, it is stated, was due to larger expenditure under ' Medicines and Hospital necessities ' in the mufassal hospitals and dispensaries,

6th August 1955] [Sri T. Purushotham]

May I know, in this connexion, what has become of the assurance given by Government that all taluk headquarters hospitals would be taken over by Government, that they would all be improved and that adequate stock of medicines and hospital necessities would be supplied to these dispensaries? I find that the district boards are not able to maintain these institutions efficiently. There has not been adequate supply of medicines and the public have been clamouring that these hospitals are not being run properly. The district boards should be relieved of the responsibility of running these hospitals and they should be asked to open rural dispensaries from the savings effected by the taking over of these taluk headquarters hospitals by Government.

"I hope, Sir, the Government will kindly enlighten us on the points that have been raised just now in this House."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—Sir, I am also not satisfied with the state of affairs of scrutinizing the accounts of 1950-51 in 1955. As a matter of fact, I have been pressing the Auditor-General and the Accountant-General that the audit report should be made available as early as possible so that the Public Accounts Committee may be able to scrutinize it and place that report before the Legislature at a very early date. But in spite of my best efforts, I should say that I have not succeeded very much. We have just now finished the scrutiny of 1951-52 accounts and accounts for 1952-53 will have to be taken up hereafter. I mentioned in the other House that I was wondering whether during the period of this Legislature (Assembly) the accounts which were dealt with by the present Ministry would come up for discussion at all. This delay is due to very many intricate problems connected with the auditing of accounts. The first thing which has got to be done is that a particular year's accounts should be closed. That takes five or six months after the closing of the financial year. It is not possible to close the accounts soon after the close of the financial year. The accounts are concerned with so many treasures and sub-treasures and so many other institutions. As we all know, in auditing we cannot leave even a difference of one pie. If there is a difference, that will have to be rectified. This takes a good deal of time. After this, the Audit department takes up the scrutiny of the accounts. Then, if they find any discrepancies, they issue notices to the various departments calling upon them to explain the discrepancies. As we are busy with current affairs, we do not pay immediate attention to past events. Therefore, necessarily it used to take some time for the departments to submit their explanations. But one unsatisfactory state of affairs which persisted some time ago was that some of the departments never cared to reply to audit objections. This was brought to our notice when the Public Accounts Committee met for the first time after the last general elections. After that, we issued very strict instructions, to which reference was also made here. The Deputy Leader of the Opposition read

[Sri C. Subramaniam] [6th August 1955]

3-50
p.m.

out the instruction, also that no department should fail to send its explanation. Not only it should not fail to send its explanation, but it must send the explanation within a definite time-limit. After getting the explanations if they are satisfactory, then all right. If they are not satisfactory, again there is discussion between the Audit department and the department concerned and then they have to prepare their audit report. Then it is printed and submitted to Government. It is after this that the Public Accounts Committee, which is constituted by the Legislative Assembly, takes up consideration of the audit report submitted by the Accountant-General. So far as these accounts were concerned, there was partition also coming in between 1952 and 1953. It is with reference to this accounts for 1950-51 that Sri T. Viswanatham, who was the Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee at that time, resigned. Hon. Members might be aware of the same. The Public Accounts Committee had to meet again to elect another Chairman and carry on their work. They submitted their report in last December. We have taken this up just now because we could not find time earlier. That is because of delay in getting the audit report. The entire thing depends upon how soon we are able to get the audit report from the Accountant-General. The Accountant-General also has been instructed by the Auditor-General that the audit report should be speeded up so much so it would be possible for the legislature to scrutinize the irregularities at a very early date. I may inform hon. Members that there is bound to be some delay in the submission of explanations and also in the submission of the audit report. Within a few years I hope it will be possible to get the audit report much earlier. Once delays are made somewhere, it casts its shadow on others and the accounts for the subsequent years are delayed. I do hope within a few years we would be able to make it up and it would be possible to discuss these reports within two years after the closing of the financial year. I think it would be enough to keep that (two years) as the target.

“ Hon. Members wanted to have explanations with reference to various items, as to how irregularities arose in the accounts and particularly with reference to the electricity charges due from the Tramway company. The hon. Member Sri T. Purushotham drew our attention particularly to that matter. The original agreement was not an agreement drawn by Government. The Tramway company had entered into an agreement with the Madras Electric Supply Corporation. Hon. Members might be aware that Government subsequently took over control of the Madras Electric Supply Corporation. When we took over control, we wanted to charge the company at the scheduled Government rates. But the Tramway company contended that they were entitled to be supplied at the rates prescribed in the old agreement which they had entered into with the Electric Supply Corporation. Therefore there was some dispute. Government was of the opinion that the company was bound to pay at the rates specified by the Government. It is not only that. We could have understood the company's not paying

6th August 1955] [Sri C. Subramaniam]

extra charges. But even admitted charges were not paid by the company for a certain period before they closed down. So much so for the entire amount we had to go before the Court. As far as the extra charges we claimed were concerned, we did not succeed in the first court and the matter is pending on appeal in the High Court now. Then with reference to admitted charges, unfortunately we have to rank with all other creditors. The question whether we could have priority over other creditors and debenture-holders in view of the fact that electricity was supplied for the purpose of running the concern which is a first charge, is again in appeal. Therefore hon. Members might realize the position in which Government are placed.

"I am sorry that with reference to the other item concerning Rs. 40,000, I do not have the papers with me now. My recollection is that the silk was seized by the Police department on the assumption that there was contravention of certain rules and it was confiscated and sold out. But the person concerned took the matter to a Court of law saying that there was no contravention of rules and he was entitled to get back the amount from Government. It is only my recollection. I would look into the papers and verify the position. But I knew the matter went to a Court of law. After hearing the party concerned and the Government, there was an adjudication and it is because of the adjudication we have paid this amount. There is no question of any payment by any executive authority. We were bound to obey the orders of Court and we did obey it.

"Hon. Members may know that with reference to the demands towards the close of the financial year, we make only an estimate. Revised estimate is made and supplementary demands are made towards February or March. Even for that we have to make the estimates in January and therefore with reference to the latter half of January or February or March, we have to make only an estimate of the expenditure. After all an estimate is an estimate and it cannot be an accurate estimate of all our requirements. Therefore in certain cases even with respect to supplementary demands, it is found we have not spent all the money under a particular head only at the end of the year and we find we have not made a correct estimate. In certain cases surrenders have got to be made while in some we would have overspent. As we all know after the Constitution has come into force, we cannot spend even a pie without getting the sanction of the legislature. That was not the case before the coming into force of the Constitution, viz., before 26th January 1950. Prior to its coming into force, the Public Accounts Committee's report was placed before the Legislature and we simply had a discussion on the same. It is not so now. Whatever we might have spent, after the Constitution came into force, requires the ratification of the Legislature. That is the position now. That is why even though five years have now passed away, to satisfy the constitutional requirements, we place in the form of demands these excess expenditure incurred in 1950-51 and we ask

[Sri C. Subramaniam] [6th August 1955]

the legislature to sanction the excess expenditure we have incurred, even though it might be a *post-mortem* sanction. In spite of the best efforts of the Finance Department, it is not possible to estimate the expenditure exactly. There is bound to be excess expenditure in subsequent years also. But we shall try to minimise the percentage of excess expenditure. Whether it is excess expenditure or surrender, always a 5 per cent variation, is considered to be a good estimate. I may assure hon. Members that in most of these cases, we have not exceeded that percentage. Therefore instead of

4 p.m.

condemning the Finance Department, we have to give some credit to them for what they have done. (Sri A. Gajapathy Nayagar : 'I regard the surrender as worse than excess expenditure.') We cannot pass such a blank judgment so to say. I shall give as instance. Suppose we place orders on a certain company in England and we have to make payments. The goods might have arrived here. As soon as the goods arrive we expect to make payments. Suppose it arrives in January, and we expect that it would arrive in January, then we make provision for the payment of the bill. Suppose the goods do not arrive or the Company does not send the bill in time, then we have to surrender the amount.'

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR :—“It is only an exception.”

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“If the expected expenditure does not take place, we have got to surrender the excess amount. So also the other case might arise. We might be under the impression that in the ordinary course the bill would come after the close of the official year and so we would not have made provision for the same. But suddenly if the bill is presented, we cannot say, especially to foreign firms, that he have not made provision for meeting the bill. We have to honour the bill immediately. Therefore, we have to make payment immediately and come before the Legislature and get its sanction for the extra expenditure. All these things are inevitable in a transaction, especially when we have what is called a financial year. We have to close the accounts with reference to that particular date. In a vast Governmental organization like this, it is not possible to close all the accounts within that period. Nor is it possible to make a correct estimate of expenditure and surrender the excess under the appropriate head even three months before the close of the financial year. That is why the routine explanation will always be given and hon. Members will have to be satisfied with that.

“Then, inexperience and inefficiency of the staff was referred to. After independence very senior persons who were serving here left all on a sudden. So, we had to make adjustments and during that year it was nothing surprising that there was a certain amount of inefficiency due to inexperience of senior officers. But it stopped at a certain limit and we have passed that stage now. I may say that hon. Members will now be satisfied that we are in the upward path and we are not deteriorating in any event. I think hon. Members will be satisfied with this explanation.

6th August 1955] [Sri C. Subramaniam]

“ With regard to the wastage in stationery, of course it is not relevant for the purpose of this subject. But still I may say that we are trying our best to see that wastage is avoided. But if the Secretariat want to be a little bit on the side of even extravagance with reference to hon. Members of the Legislature it is because they feel that hon. Members would say that they are not properly treated and that a scrap of paper is thrown at them without any docket sheet or without any sheet attached to it. Therefore, we should not take what happens in the Legislature as the standard laid down for the other departments. On the other hand, they have control over the utilization of stationery. But in spite of all our control, there is bound to be leakage and wastage here and there. It should be our endeavour always to see that wastage is avoided. I am glad the hon. Member Sri Purushotham drew our attention and I would like not only the members of the Legislature and the members of the staff but everybody concerned with the Government administration to keep this in mind that we should avoid wastage. That is one form of earning. Therefore, it is better we remind ourselves as often as possible that we should avoid wastage. So from that point of view it would be quite relevant in this connexion and I welcome the suggestion of the hon. Member to avoid wastage, particularly in a department, i.e., stationery department where it is possible to do so.

“ As far as the purchase of unsized paper is concerned, if a calculation is made, it will be seen that it would be more economical to get unsized paper and cut it rather than to purchase paper which is already cut according to the quired sizes. I am sure the authorities would have made a calculation and it is only after considering the economies of the unsized paper and the cut paper, they would have ordered for such paper. Still, if there is anything to be looked into, certainly I will look into it.

“ Hon. Members may be aware that I gave an indication during the budget debate that, as far as I was concerned, I would consider the provincialization of taluk headquarters hospitals and particularly the provincialization of the medical personnel because we found lack of personnel in the rural dispensaries and hospitals. Therefore, in my view, the entire medical personnel should form a provincial cadre and wherever they are posted they should be prepared to go and serve. If this is done by rotation, perhaps every doctor in Government service will have to serve two or three years in a rural area and that will be a good thing for them also. We have included this programme of provincialization of some of the medical dispensaries and hospitals and also the provincialization of the personnel in the Second Five-Year Plan. I am sure if hon. Members go through the papers relating to the Second Five-Year Plan supplied to them, they will find the proposals there.

“ With reference to the maintenance of temples referred to by Sri Purushotham, it was discussed in detail in the Public Accounts Committee. I do not think there is any other matter to which I have to answer.”

[6th August 1955]

SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON :—“ Sri Purushotham referred to the purchase of local made paper . . . ”

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ Yes, the hon. Member made a reference to it. After all we have to consider what is our national requirement. Whether it is purchase on Government account or for the use of the public, we have got a certain quantity of paper for our national consumption. If it is found that the production here would not meet the entire national requirement, then at some point or other import will have to be made to meet the shortage. Whether the public are allowed to purchase from outside India or the Government purchase it, it does not matter at all.”

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN :—“ There are certain varieties which we cannot produce.”

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ But I may tell the hon. Member that it is the aim of the Central Government and this Government to see that all the goods for our requirements are produced within our country, subject to raw materials being available and subject to the economies of production also. But in certain cases it may be advantageous to import certain goods and in turn export our own to the other countries so that we may be able to meet import charges. Therefore, this is a matter for consideration by persons in charge of planning. The entire economics of the country will have to be taken into consideration to find out what is possible to be produced here and what we should import. Even if we have the raw materials and the will, it may not be possible to utilize all these raw materials and produce the goods at our will. Because we will have to have the necessary factories and the necessary organization for this purpose. That is the task in which we are engaged now. That is the aim of our Second Five-Year Plan.

“ I do not think I have got any other point mentioned by the hon. Members to meet.”

IV.—GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION.

RESOLUTION *re* THE CONTROL AND REGULATION OF PRIZE PUZZLE COMPETITIONS.

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ Mr. Chairman, Sir, I move—

This Council do resolve that it is desirable that control and regulation of prize puzzle competitions and all other matters consequential and incidental thereto in so far as these matters are matters with respect to which Parliament has no power to make laws for the States should be regulated by Parliament by law.

6th August 1955]

[Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam]

“ Sir, there has been a unanimous expression of view about the need for banning the prize puzzle competitions, the crossword competitions and all such competitions. The Government have been examining whether they should come forward to enact the necessary law in order to ban these competitions. But, Sir, we have been discussing this with the Government of India, and when we saw that the Government of India would take it up for bringing in uniform legislation for all India by enacting a law in the Parliament, we thought that that would be a better step. Therefore, in order to have a law enacted by the Parliament and to make it applicable to this and other States, this Resolution is moved under Article 252 of the Constitution. I do hope that this will be accepted by this House.”

4-10
P.M.

Mr. CHAIRMAN :—“ Motion moved—

‘ This Council do resolve that it is desirable that control and regulation of prize puzzle competitions and all other matters consequential and incidental thereto in so far as these matters are matters with respect to which Parliament has no power to make laws for the States should be regulated by Parliament by law.’

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR :—“ Can we by merely passing a Resolution in the Assembly and here, give power to the Parliament.”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ Yes. There is the provision under the Constitution.”

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN :—“ Mr. Chairman, I have great pleasure in supporting this Resolution moved by the Hon. Leader of the House. I think this is a step for which there has been persistent demand from Members of both the Houses and the time has come when all crossword puzzles should be banned. The question of merely controlling these puzzles at the State level is rather difficult, for our Government situated as they are cannot prevent the entry into our State of various papers and journals which come from neighbouring States and which carry on this puzzle business. Therefore, it was thought and thought rightly that this matter should be dealt with by the Central Government, so that there could be an All-India control as far as this subject was concerned. I do not know whether this subject is in the concurrent list or in the State list. But by this Resolution, we give power to the Centre to pass a legislation which we ourselves cannot do. We are concerned with this matter because this is a very good measure and in fact it ought to have been brought in long ago. I understand that a private member's resolution has also been given notice of in this regard. There should be a strict control over lotteries for charitable or educational purposes and it should be seen that the money collected in a raffle or puzzle is really given to the winner. Of course, persons responsible for the lottery, etc., may make an announcement that the persons who get the first prize, etc., will get so many lakhs and all that.

[Sri Mohamed Raza Khan]

[6th August 1955]

“ This puzzle nuisance has gone to such an extent that practically there is no question of any intelligence involved in it at all. There was a time when some sort of intelligence was required for solving the puzzles of the Illustrated Weekly of India; then one had to refer to dictionaries and find out the most fitting words and pick out the alternatives and this and that. But now there is nothing of the kind. It has all become a scandalous business. One has merely to put 1 or 2; even illiterate people try to compete by putting 1 and 2, lured by the announcement that the prizes would be Rs. 10,000 or so. Again, various advertisements appear in the press that for a particular puzzle in the month, the prize would be Rs. 4 lakhs or Rs. 5 lakhs. The figure is so enormous and attractive that everybody is tempted to take a chance. I am surprised to see that even leading papers should have resorted to this business.

“ Another thing is many agencies do not give the prize money at all. The other day, I read about a case in the High Court where a man who really won a prize extending to Rs. 10,000 or so was not actually given that amount, though he had the fortune to win the prize. Therefore, there is no guarantee of getting even the prize money won and even the Government or the Police cannot compel the agencies running the competition to pay. Therefore, I feel that what is being sought to be done now by this resolution, namely, the recommendation to the Central Government, is a very good thing.

“ As far as we are concerned, I should say that it would be much better if these puzzles are completely banned or if that is, not possible immediately, we should at least have a rigid control over them. I feel that this is a right measure which will have the support of the whole House.”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ Sir, before we further discuss the resolution, I would like to inform hon. Members that the Home Minister of the Union Government convened a Conference to discuss this matter when I was in Delhi last month. We considered the maximum amount to which the puzzles should be restricted. It was decided that with reference to licensed crossword puzzles the amount should be Rs. 10,000 per month and with reference to unlicensed competitions it should be Rs. 1,000 per month. That is an amount which is likely to be reduced still further. As a matter of fact this Government had recommended the complete banning of all crossword puzzles, but the Government of India felt that it should not be completely banned but that it should be controlled and therefore they had suggested in the draft Bill Rs. 10,000 per month for licensed competitions and Rs. 1,000 per month for unlicensed competitions. We for our part represented that it should be completely banned and if for any reason the Government of India felt that it should not be completely banned, then the prize money should be very small and therefore suggested Rs. 1,000 per month for licensed and Rs. 100 per month for unlicensed competitions, instead of Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 1,000 respectively as proposed by

6th August 1955]

[Sri C. Subramaniam]

Government of India. The Home Minister was inclined to accept our figure and I think that ultimately when the Bill comes before the Parliament, Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 100 would be the amounts. After all, it will be only Rs. 1,000 and nobody would lose his head and be prepared to lose rupees 5 or 10 on them. Only when the prize money is Rs. 4 lakhs and Rs. 5 lakhs, people are apt to be tempted to lose their money."

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR :—" Cannot a ceiling be put on the sale of tickets? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" We cannot be controlling all those things."

* DR. V. K. JOHN :—" Sir, every hon. Member in this House, I am sure, will agree that these prize competition puzzles have reached a stage that they can be characterized as thoroughly immoral, a nuisance and also a fraud on the masses. If they could not be banned altogether, they should be strictly controlled. One State cannot control them effectively, because through the medium of newspapers all over India, these competitions are conducted and therefore it is necessary for us to empower the Union Government to legislate under Article 252 of the Constitution which reads as follows :—

' If it appears to the Legislatures of two or more States to be desirable that any of the matters with respect to which Parliament has no power to make laws for the States except as provided in Articles 240 and 250 should be regulated in such States by Parliament by law, and if resolutions to that effect are passed by all the Houses of the Legislatures of those States, it shall be lawful for Parliament to pass an Act for regulating that matter accordingly, and any Act so passed shall apply to such States and to any other State by which it is adopted afterwards by resolution passed in that behalf by the House or where there are two Houses, by each of the Houses of the Legislature of that State.'

" Sir, it is only proper that we in Madras should give a lead in this and it is but proper that the Hon. Leader of the House should bring forward this resolution. I hope that the Government of India will give immediate attention to this resolution and will pass an Act which will strictly control these competitions which thoroughly demoralize society and which have indeed gone to such an extent that they can be characterized as a fraud on society."

* SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY :—" Mr. Chairman, Sir, I wholeheartedly support this resolution. I appreciate the attitude taken by the representatives of this Government at Delhi and also the suggestions offered by the Madras Government to the Centre. If really, as many people feel, these puzzles are puzzling to us and have been a havoc on the society, it is but the urgent duty of the Government to ban these puzzles completely. There is an opinion that these puzzles are a little bit educative and entertaining. But I may venture to state that they are neither educative,

[Sri G. Krishnamoorthi] [6th August 1955]

nor entertaining. Especially after the advent of the crossword puzzles on a large scale during recent years, the student population are deeply engrossed in them. They are having the crossword coupons in their books and are engaged in solving the clues and do not at all attend to their classes. I feel strongly that these crossword puzzles are detrimental to education and are not at all educative.

“Coming to the question of entertainment, I may at once say that these puzzles are not at all entertaining. They may be an entertainment to persons getting a prize of Rs. 8,000 or Rs. 10,000 but they bring sorrow to hundreds and thousands of our people. Again, these puzzles are quite against our tradition. In olden days and even in these days great men, religious leaders and others try to take money from the rich and distribute it to poor people, but here the contrary is done. Money is taken from thousands of poor people and the prize money, which is a lump sum, is awarded to a rich man or a man who immediately becomes rich on receipt of that amount. This is quite against our traditions. According to our old tradition, the men who gave money found pleasure in the fact that the money was distributed among thousands of poor people, but the money that is given to a prize-winner is given by people who feel sorely disappointed and degraded and who feel all the poorer for having contributed to these crossword competitions. I should say that this is quite against the spirit of our tradition and our State Government should see that these puzzles are completely banned or at least the limits just now announced by our Hon. the Finance Minister, namely, Rs. 1,000 for licensed puzzles and Rs. 100 for unlicensed puzzles, are fixed and a legislation brought in by the Centre on these lines.”

* SRI T. S. SANKARANARAYANA PILLAI:—“Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the resolution which has been moved by the Hon. the Leader of the House. I have no doubt that crossword puzzle is an evil. My only feeling is that this measure is long overdue, but better late than never. It is a matter for gratification that the Government have after all realised the need to check this evil and stop the havoc done by these puzzles day in and day out. Coming as I do from mufassal parts, I have some idea of the havoc which is being caused to ignorant people by these puzzle competitions. The craze for these competitions has penetrated into every nook and corner and there is no town or village or hamlet without the collection agent, without the collection depot and without glaring and thrilling advertisements. The countryfolk gather around these depots every evening. These competitions have established themselves like gigantic institutions with wide ramifications and branches spread throughout the country. The promoters of puzzle competitions being capitalists with deep insight into human nature, know how to keep up sustained enthusiasm and feed this craze by displaying alluring advertisements and a judicious distribution of prizes. How they do it, I cannot tell. But they have got a system which has got

6th August 1955] [Sri T. S. Sankaranarayana Pillai]

established throughout the length and breadth of the country. So far as I am able to see, this is the only business—the only industry if I may so call it—which thrives marvellously without any capital or without any effort. The only capital which I can think of is the credulity of the masses and a possible craze to get rich quick overnight by a stroke of fortune. The promoters play on this feeling and announce huge fortunes and it is high time that this was brought to an end. Not a day should be lost in putting an end to this evil. Therefore, Sir, I have no hesitation in commending this resolution to the House.”

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR :—“ Mr. Chairman, Sir, I welcome this resolution wholeheartedly. The matter comes under item 34 (betting and gambling) of the State List (Seventh Schedule). My point is that the gambling instinct should not be developed in our people. That is why gambling in cards is an offence. Likewise, betting in races also must be made an offence. Of course, rich people may not like this suggestion. In my opinion, betting in races also must be controlled like betting in crossword puzzles. I am glad that the stand taken by our Government is the right one and I cannot understand why the Central Government should fight shy of the principle of banning the whole thing. Banning them completely would be much better. Otherwise, there may be so many ways of escape. Even with so many legislations about controls, there are very clever people who try to escape under some pretext or other. Therefore, I feel that it will be better if these crossword puzzles are completely banned. The underlying principle, as already pointed out by me, must be that the gambling instinct should not be developed in our people. It dissipates the energy of all men and instead of working hard for their own livelihood and for the welfare of the country, people dissipate their intellect and use it for other purposes.”

* DR. A. SREENIVASAN :—“ Mr. Chairman, Sir, even though there has been a chorus of tribute paid to the Hon. the Leader of the House for bringing forward this motion, I do not think it is possible by any legislation to make all the people of this country puritans. Then the country will not be worth living in at all (Laughter). There must be ups and downs in life. All of us have got our own weaknesses. Is there anybody in this world without any weakness whatsoever? That is the reason why God, having no weakness whatever, is called the Perfect Being. I think it is utter jealousy of people that has made them cry hoarse from house tops that these crossword puzzles should be banned. If they are incapable of winning any puzzle and others are capable of winning, why should they object to the latter winning any puzzles? After all it is a case of the survival of the fittest. If there is fraud in any of these crossword puzzles and competitions, I can understand. If crossword puzzles and lotteries are mere frauds and people are being cheated, I can understand that there is justification for Government to bring in legislation to deal with them. Suppose a man advertises a crossword puzzle.

4-30
p.m.]

[Dr. A. Sreenivasan]

[6th August 1955]

the first prize of which is some thousands of rupees, takes five per cent of the collections to himself for the labour that he puts in, pays some tax to the Government, and distributes the balance equally among the prize winners, I do not think there is any reason why we should fight shy of this puzzle."

DR. V. K. JOHN :—" May I enquire of the hon. Member whether he has won any prize at any time? "

* DR. A. SREENIVASAN :—" I have been very unlucky in every undertaking in my life. I have never won anything. But I do not like to preach . . . "

* DR. V. K. JOHN :—" Does the hon. Member hope to win any prize at any time? "

* DR. A. SREENIVASAN :—" Is the hon. Member disappointed in his attempts? I have never won in my life. I have no interest in these competitions. But as a humble student of psychology, my point is that it is idle to try to carry out moral reforms by legislation. The slogan ' Do not smoke, do not drink, do not go to pictures, do not enter into crossword puzzles ', is not correct. There is no use of trying to be cynical about these things. ' Live and let live ' must be the rule. I do not think there is any serious harm unless the Leader of the House enlightens me as to the number of families that have been ruined on account of these crossword puzzles. How many people have been cheated by these crossword puzzles? There is no reason why the Government should try to convert the people into puritans. Everywhere we see that the legislature is unable to make people moral by legislation. The reform should come from within and not from without. Human nature being what it is, the ingenuity of man will always come to the rescue, and everything will not be in the way we want it to be. We see what is happening in so many other fields of reform which the Government have undertaken."

* SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR :—" கனம் மன்றத் தலைவர் அவர்களே, இந்த கிராஸ் வேர்ட் பஜூல் என்பதற்கு தமிழில் பகுத்தறிவுப் போட்டி என்கிறார்கள். பகுத்தறிவுப் போட்டி என்கிற பெயரில் மக்களின் செல்வம் சுரண்டப்படுகிறது என்பதை எல்லோரும் ஒப்புக்கொள்வார்கள். வெள்ளைக்காரர்கள் வந்தபோது இந்த நாட்டில் குதிரைப் பந்தமும் வந்தது. இப்பொழுதோ வடக்கேயிருந்து வந்தவர்கள் பகுத்தறிவுப் போட்டி என்கின்ற பெயரில் மக்களைச் சுரண்டுகிறார்கள். வெளியிலிருந்து வருகிறவர்கள் இதைப் போல ஏதாவது சூதே செய்துகொண்டு வந்தார்கள். பகுத்தறிவின் பெயரால் மக்கள் பாதிக்கப்படும்படி விட்டுவிடக்கூடாது. இப்பொழுது பார்க்கிற போது நம் நாட்டு வாலிபர்களும் சரி, பெண்களும் சரி தங்கள் நேரத்தையும், பொருளையும் விரயம் செய்கிறார்கள். இதை மதலில் ஒழிப்பது நமது சர்க்காரின் கடமை. ஆகையால் இந்தச் சூதினை ஒழிப்பதற்கு நாம் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டிய நடவடிக்கையை மத்திய சர்க்கார் எடுத்துக் கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்று நாம் சொல்வதானது நாம் செய்யவேண்டிய கடமையை நாம் செய்யாமல் தட்டிக் கழிப்பது போலவே ஆகும். ஆயினும் நமது நிதி அமைச்சர் சொல்லியபடி இதை உடனடியாக மத்திய சர்க்கார் செய்வதற்கு வேண்டிய நடவடிக்கைகளை எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்று வற்புறுத்த வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு சபை முன்பு இருக்கும் பிரேரணையை ஆதரிக்கிறேன்."

6th August 1955]

SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON :—“ Sir, it is a real puzzle to me to speak after Dr. Sreenivasan has taken up the attitude that he has. Of course we cannot convert people into puritans. We cannot make them moral. But the legislature has a duty to the country to set standards before the people. If people transgress them, it is the duty of Government to provide for penalties also. In spite of the penalties, there will be people who are prone to go beyond the provisions of law and commit offences which ought not to be committed. But there is no reason why we should not have legislation to set standards. In spite of penalties imposed on the commission of crimes, crimes are there. This does not mean that the legislature and the Government must not have some provision to correct the people. In spite of the Indian Penal Code, murders are committed. But still we should provide for punishment against offences of murder. Here the psychology behind the Government resolution is the most important. People are encouraged and tempted to waste their time and intelligence. Sri Raza Khan said that no intelligence was involved in all these competitions. Even after so much care and attention paid to the puzzle, the solution in the sealed cover, kept in safe custody, is found to be totally different. These puzzles are a temptation to people to make them run after easy money. This temptation must be checked. The rising generation of our country, and as Mr. Krishnamurthi put it, the students in our schools and colleges, must be saved from this temptation. There is no harm in such puritanic legislation. It is the duty of the legislature to prevent people from falling a victim to these temptations. It is our duty to pass this resolution so as to enable the Union Government to pass the necessary legislation.”

*** SRI T. M. DAIVASIKHAMANI ACHARIAR :—**“ On this subject, Sir, I have already given notice of a resolution, which is still pending before this House.” 4-40
p.m.

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ It will come on Monday.”

*** SRI T. M. DAIVASIKHAMANI ACHARIAR :—**“ If a guarantee is given that my resolution will come on Monday, I will not speak now.”

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ The hon. Member will speak on the resolution now before the House.”

*** SRI T. M. DAIVASIKHAMANI ACHARIAR :—**“ Sir, my resolution is very modest. I have divided it into several parts. I first of all laid stress that competitions, which were less than five years old, should be stopped immediately and then the prize money should be restricted to a very small amount. All permutations and combinations should be disallowed. This permutation-combination means that a lot of money is being collected by the district agencies and sent to the crossword puzzle head office. The agents have become very rich now. Because they not only get their commission but also get a share in the prize money. There are some favoured areas where bumper prizes invariably find their

[Sri T. M. Daivasikhamani Achariar] [6th August 1955]

way. The major portion goes back to the management and the rest is being divided between the agents and the so-called winners. One crossword puzzle, fortunately now defunct, claimed to have distributed prizes to the tune of Rs. 37 lakhs within 20 months of its existence. Therefore, it should have collected at least Rs. 112 lakhs within 20 months! Therefore I said that the puzzle prizes should be restricted to Rs. 5,000 at the most. If the Government want to continue these crossword puzzles, I say that restrictions should be placed also on the number of puzzles that can be conducted in any one year. The number may be six or something less at the discretion of the local Government. I have also said that a tax may be levied on gross collections. I have now come to the definite conclusion that my resolution is rather antiquated. Therefore, I am in favour of completely banning the crossword puzzles. They are not indispensable for improving the commonsense or word-power of the people. On the contrary, they are deceptions. If the Government's Five-Year Plan is to be successful, then this drain from the poor people must be stopped. Again the energies of the labourers and workers, who will have to be engaged in the execution of the Five-Year Plan, are being wasted on these competitions. Their whole time, day and night, is wasted on these. If requisite finance and man-power go the other way, how will then the Five-Year Plan be a success? For these reasons, I strongly urge that these competitions must be completely banned.

“Coming into the history of these competitions, I may say that in India these competitions are as old as forty years. For the first time the competition was started by the Illustrated Weekly of India. But then it was a modest beginning. They put the prize money at anything between Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 10,000 and rarely at Rs. 25,000. Nothing more than that was advertised to seduce the credulous public. Suddenly, in the whole of South India, within the last two years, as much as 125 companies have sprung up and a few of them are still working and reaping a reach harvest. Many were closed. Some have been criminally prosecuted. You, Mr. Chairman, had presided on one occasion in connection with the presentation of a prize to a successful competitor in Madras who was said to have won Rs. 1,10,000 in a crossword puzzle. Emboldened by the encouragement you have thus given by having presided over this presentation function. I also wanted to try my luck in the crossword puzzles. I wanted to try the puzzles personally. The more I persisted in the crossword puzzles, the more I came to know of certain fraudulent facts. I corresponded with the sponsors of some crossword puzzles and I have found many untruths and prevarications. They are frauds, as my colleague has put it. Take for instance the permutation and combination which is allowed by one crossword puzzle. It was said by that crossword puzzle management that the competitor who sent the largest entry would get a prize. By permutation and combination method, one competitor sent 92,000 answers. Could that be true, Sir? Can a problem have 92,000 answers for it? That is why I say it is fraud. I know that the wife of one of the collectors of crossword puzzle

6th August 1955] [Sri T. M. Daivasikhamani Achariar]

entries got a car as a prize for having sent the largest number of entries. These crossword puzzles have also demoralized the family people and school children. One crossword puzzle management offered 75 or 100 sovereigns for the first prize winner. Naturally among the ladyfolk there was a lot of competition for this. I do hope that if some crossword puzzle management were to offer silver or brass utensils or sarees for the prize winners, there will be a rush of the ladies for that competition. I know for instance one of the papers, whose main business is to gather and publish news, has taken to this crossword puzzle and is offering fabulous prizes for its competitions ranging between Rs. 3 and Rs. 4 lakhs. Because of that huge advertisement for the crossword puzzle, that paper, despite a deficit of Rs. 50,000 a month is able to live to-day. I strongly object to the press being used for an advertisement of this sort, because the paper is the custodian of public rights. Therefore, Government should put a stop to these crossword puzzle advertisements in the papers. Unfortunately, this resolution framed by the Government is very bald. After all, this is a subject on which we ourselves could legislate. By sending this sort of bald resolution, we are helping those who manage these crossword puzzles to gain their ends by bringing round the majority members of the Parliament. Most of the owners of these organizations are Northerners. It is very easy for them to bring the Members of Parliament round to their views and they will not hesitate to make use of this bald and purposeless resolution to gain their ends. That is why I say Government should, while sending this resolution to the Central Government, also send a covering letter wherein they could communicate to the Government of India the views expressed in this House by all hon. Members. Otherwise, the Northerners, in spite of our opposition will gain their ends."

DR. A. SREENIVASAN :—" On a point of order, Sir, I want to know whether as a Congressman the hon. Member is entitled to distinguish between Indians as Northerners and Southerners."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" This is not a point of order."

* SRI T. M. DAIVASIKHAMANI ACHARIAR :—" There fore, Sir, I request that along with this resolution, this Government should send to the Government of India the unanimous view of all hon. Members expressed so forcefully on the floor of the House regarding the subject of banning crossword puzzles. I now resume my seat, Sir."

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" Mr. Chair- man, Sir, I was about to express my thanks for the unanimous support that was accorded to this resolution, when Dr. Sreenivasan expressed a different view regarding the ban on these crossword puzzles. I am not surprised at it. But I may tell him that it is not our idea, while sponsoring this resolution, to make everybody in India a puritan. It is the duty of Government and it is the duty of the legislature to prevent innocent people being exploited by these crossword puzzles. There have been reports of so many

[Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam] [6th August 1955]

abuses being practised in these crossword-puzzle competitions. So many students fall a prey to this evil. We thought it our duty to protect these portfolk and students who fell a prey to this evil. That is why we have come forward with this resolution. It has been pointed out by Mr. Daivasikamani Achariar that this is a bald measure. I might tell him that this resolution merely enables the application of the law that would be enacted by Parliament regarding this subject to this State. My esteemed colleague the Hon. Minister for Finance and Education who had discussed this question with the Union Home Minister had explained what is being agreed upon. The Government of India propose to have only a restricted ban. But we have been endeavouring to put the minimum as low as possible. This matter may be further discussed with the Government. The Bill, as I see, is quite ready and when it is introduced in Parliament Members of Parliament will also examine the provisions and it may be generally hoped that the Members would make the restriction as severe as possible. Therefore, Sir, this House may unhesitatingly accept this resolution, so that we may have the benefit of the law when the Parliament enacts such a law."

4-50
p.m.

SRI MAHOMED USMAN :—" May I know, Sir, when the Bill is likely to be introduced in Parliament and passed? "

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" I see the Bill is quite ready. I do not know about the pressure of the legislative business in Parliament. If not in the present Session, I have no doubt that it will be definitely passed in the next Session."

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—" Will the State Government be consulted as to the provisions of this Bill before it is finalized by the Central Legislature? "

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" I have got a copy of the Bill. The Union Government have already forwarded a copy of the Bill and the State is being definitely consulted on the matter."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" The question is—

' This Council do resolve that it is desirable that control and regulation of prize puzzle competitions and all other matters consequential and incidental thereto in so far as these matters are matters with respect to which Parliament has no power to make laws for the States should be regulated by Parliament by law.' "

The motion was carried.

6th August 1955]

V.—GOVERNMENT MOTION.

AMENDMENTS TO THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL RULES.

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ Mr. Chairman, I move for leave to amend the Madras Legislative Council Rules as under :

· Add the following new Rule after Rule 178 :—

“ 178-A. (1) *The Committee shall have power to require the attendance of persons or the production of papers or records, if such a course is considered necessary for the discharge of its duties :*

Provided that Government may decline to produce a document on the ground that its disclosure would not be in the public interest.

(2) *A witness may be summoned by an order signed by the Secretary and shall produce such documents as are required for the use of the Committee.*

(3) *It shall be in the discretion of the Committee to treat any evidence tendered before it as secret or confidential.”*

“ Sir, as hon. Members are aware, this Rule 178 relates to the constitution of the Committee on Government Assurances. It has been provided under the rules framed by the Lok Sabha that their Committee on Government Assurances would have all the powers of a Committee of the House to call for persons, papers and records. It was suggested that it will be better to amend the Madras Legislative Council Rules also specifically authorising the Committee of the Council to require the attendance of the Secretaries to the Government before it in case the Committee is empowered to examine them as in the case of Lok Sabha. So, this amendment is moved.”

DR. V. K. JOHN :—“ I support this motion.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—“ May I make a suggestion for the consideration of the Government? Could it not be better to say that the Chairman of the Committee shall have power to require the attendance of persons, etc., instead of saying that the Committee shall have the power.”

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ Sir, this follows what has been provided for under the Lok Sabha Rules.”

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ Under Rule 187 of the Madras Council Rules, I now read the draft amendments and ask whether

[Mr. Chairman]

[6th August 1955]

the Hon. Minister has the leave of the Council. The amendments have been circulated to the hon. Members of this House and are also included in the Agenda. They read as follows :—

‘ Add the following new Rule after Rule 178 :—

“ 178-A. (1) The Committee shall have power to require the attendance of persons or the production of papers or records, if such a course is considered necessary for the discharge of its duties :

Provided that Government may decline to produce a document on the ground that its disclosure would not be in the public interest.

(2) A witness may be summoned by an order signed by the Secretary and shall produce such documents as are required for the use of the Committee.

(3) It shall be in the discretion of the Committee to treat any evidence tendered before it as secret or confidential.’ ”

“ I wish to know whether the Hon. Minister has the leave of the Council.

“ Since no hon. Member objects, I take it that the Hon. Minister has the leave of the House.

“ Under Rule 188 of the Madras Council Rules, the draft amendments have now to be referred to a Select Committee. Six Members of the Select Committee have to be elected by the Council by means of the single transferable vote in accordance with the regulations framed in this behalf, the Chairman, Deputy Chairman, the Hon. the Mover of the motion being ex-officio Members of the Committee. One of the Members of the current Panel of Vice-Chairmen is to be nominated by me as a Member of the Committee. I fix 3 p.m. on Monday, the 8th August 1955, as the hour and day within which nominations may be handed over to the Secretary.

“ If the number of candidates nominated exceeds the number of vacancies to be filled in, namely, six, then there will be an election between 12 noon and 2 p.m. on Tuesday, the 9th August 1955.

“ I now adjourn the House till 3 p.m. on Monday, the 8th August 1955.”

The House then adjourned.

6th August 1955]

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 329 asked by Sri E. H. Parameswaran at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 6th August 1955, page 227 supra].

Statement showing the amount of grant given by Government to the Y.M.C.A. College of Physical Education, Saidapet, during the years 1949-50 to 1953-54.

(1)	Teaching. (2)			Equipment. (3)			Building. (4)			Total. (5)		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1949-50 ..	9,961	0	0	2,945	0	0	..			12,906	0	0
1950-51 ..	15,215	0	0	5,453	0	0	8,750	0	0	29,418	0	0
	[812	10	0 *							812	10	0 *
1951-52 ..	13,508	0	0	12,806	0	0	33,000	0	0	59,314	0	0
	1,630	0	0 *							1,630	0	0 *
1952-53 ..	3,292	0	0	6,178	0	0	3,738	0	0	13,208	0	0
1953-54 ..	4,057	0	0	2,500	0	0	3,465	0	0	10,022	0	0

* Represents the salary paid to Sri D. V. Trivedi, Instructor in Indian System of Physical Exercises, whose salary and allowances are met in full by Government.

வாய்மையே வெல்லும்
TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS

[6th August 1955]

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 330 asked by Dr. A Sreenivasan at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 6th August 1955, page 229 supra.]

Statement of cases pending on the file of High Court in its Appellate Jurisdiction (Madras) as on 1st March 1955.

Year.	Appeals.	O.S.As.	C.C.C.As.	L.P.As.	S.As.	C.M.As.	C.M.S.As.	C.R.Ps.	W.As.	W.Ps.	T.R.Cs.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1945	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
1946	..	1	..	1	5	2	1	..	..	..	..
1947	..	2	..	..	3	4	5	..	..	..	..
1948	..	11	..	..	10	2	1	1	..	..	..
1949	..	17	..	..	18	3	1	..	..	..	..
1950	..	144	..	1	88	9	5	7	..	2	..
1951	..	319	2	7	697	26	16	17	..	12	..
1952	..	490	55	70	1,016	189	83	93	..	80	..
1953	..	676	79	97	874	291	92	504	8	79	19
1954	..	504	112	160	929	325	81	753	58	345	98
1955	..	116	30	42	207	58	35	192	15	150	5
Total cases pending on 1st March 1955.	2,280	278	377	211	3,848	909	321	1,572	81	668	122

- (1) Appeal=First Appeal.
- (2) O.S.A.=Appeal against Judgment or Order on the Original Side.
- (3) C.C.C.A.=Appeal against decision of City Civil Court, Madras.
- (4) L.P.A.=Appeal under clause 15 of the Letters Patent.
- (5) S.A.=Second Appeal.
- (6) C.M.A.=Miscellaneous Appeal under section 43, Civil Procedure Code, etc., against order of Subordinate Courts.
- (7) C.M.A.=Miscellaneous Second Appeal against Appellate Order of Subordinate Courts.
- (8) C.R.P.=Civil Revision Petition.
- (9) Write Appeal=Appeal under Clause 15 of the Letter Patent against decision of Single Judge under Article 226 of the Constitution.
- (10) Writ Petition=Petition under Article 226 of the Constitution.
- (11) T.R.C.=Revision against decision of the Sales Tax Appellate Tribunal.

Statement of criminal cases (year-war) pending as on 1st March 1955.

	Referred trials.	Criminal appeals.	Criminal revisions.	Criminal Mis. petitions.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Number of cases of the year 1953 or prior thereto pending disposal.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
1954	Nil.	98	87	12
1955	16	106	83	28
Total cases pending ..	16	204	175	..

6th August 1955]

List of cases on the Original Side pending on 1st March 1955 according to yearwar.

Year.			Suits.	Original petitions.	O.M.S. (Matrimonial Suits.)	T.O.S. (Testamentary Suits).
(1)			(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1939	..	..	2	..	..	..
1944	..	..	1	..	..	..
1945	..	..	..	..	..	..
1946	..	..	3	..	..	..
1947	..	..	8	..	..	..
1948	..	..	15	..	..	..
1949	..	..	26	2	..	..
1950	..	..	51	..	..	..
1951	..	..	94	..	..	1
1952	..	..	176	..	..	..
1953	..	..	236	7	1	1
1954	..	..	311	58	7	8
1955	..	..	58	65	1	2
Total			981	138	9	12

Criminal cases pending on 1st March 1955 according to yearwar (Sessions Department).

1954	Two cases. (One under section 471 and under section 467, I.P.C.)	Accused was convicted in another case at the Fourth Criminal Sessions of 1954. This case stands adjourned to the Second Criminal Sessions of 1955 and is posted for trial on 26th April 1955.
	(One under section 302, I.P.C.).	Accused was retired at First Criminal Sessions of 1955 and was acquitted on 11th March 1955.
1955	Five cases. (Theft 1 and murder 4.)	Accused in two cases were directed to be retried at Second Criminal Sessions of 1955. The other case were disposed of in March 1955.

